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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/664,147	09/18/2000	Nathan F. Raciborski	193696-000500US	6650
7590	12/04/2003		EXAMINER	
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San Francisco, CA 94111-3834				
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2153	19
			DATE MAILED: 12/04/2003	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Advisory Action

Application No.

09/664,147

Applicant(s)

RACIBORSKI ET AL.

Examiner

Kevin Parton

Art Unit

2153

--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

THE REPLY FILED 05 November 2003 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE. Therefore, further action by the applicant is required to avoid abandonment of this application. A proper reply to a final rejection under 37 CFR 1.113 may only be either: (1) a timely filed amendment which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee); or (3) a timely filed Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114.

PERIOD FOR REPLY [check either a) or b)]

a) The period for reply expires _____ months from the mailing date of the final rejection.
b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection.
ONLY CHECK THIS BOX WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f).

Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

1. A Notice of Appeal was filed on _____. Appellant's Brief must be filed within the period set forth in 37 CFR 1.192(a), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 1.191(d)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal.
2. The proposed amendment(s) will not be entered because:
(a) they raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);
(b) they raise the issue of new matter (see Note below);
(c) they are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or
(d) they present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.

NOTE: _____.

3. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): _____.
4. Newly proposed or amended claim(s) _____ would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).
5. The a) affidavit, b) exhibit, or c) request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: See Continuation Sheet.
6. The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered because it is not directed SOLELY to issues which were newly raised by the Examiner in the final rejection.
7. For purposes of Appeal, the proposed amendment(s) a) will not be entered or b) will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.

The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:

Claim(s) allowed: _____.

Claim(s) objected to: _____.

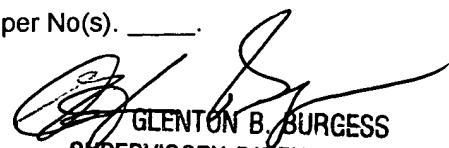
Claim(s) rejected: 1-21.

Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: _____.

8. The drawing correction filed on _____ is a) approved or b) disapproved by the Examiner.

9. Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s). _____.

10. Other: _____.



GLENTON B. BURGESS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100

Continuation of 5. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: Applicant's arguments have been considered but are not persuasive. Applicant argues "In stark contrast...teach this ability" (page 9, paragraph 2 - page 10, paragraph 1). The first portion of this argument was answered in the previous office action. Please note that the term "content object portions" does not have a widely accepted definition in the art. As stated in the previous Office Action, if multiple parts of a single web site are cached separately (as shown in Kangasharju et al. (1999)), then this would constitute content object portions. Although a different definition may have been outlined in the specification, this is not clearly pointed out in the claims.

Applicant further argues "The Examiner has... proof is requested" (page 10, paragraphs 2-4). The argument is not persuasive because the Hunt reference does teach the storage of data in disparate locations. As noted above, a single web site could have multiple portions stored in different content exchanges and be retrieved from them. The single object (web site) is broken up into multiple content object portions and stored in separate caches as shown in Figure 4. Although a different definition may have been outlined in the specification, this is not clearly pointed out in the claims. Further, the motivation for combination was clearly pointed out in the previous office action. This motivation is supported in the abstract of the Hunt reference, specifically that "Duplication or redundancy is thus eliminated, and a larger body of distinct pages may be cached within a given allocation of memory space."

However, even if motivation had not been specifically shown in the Hunt reference, in response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion or motivation to do so found in either the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). Please note that is the motivation is stated as generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, this is not Official Notice and no reference is required to show the motivation.

Applicant further argues "The Examiner has... proof is requested" (page 10, paragraph 5 - page 11, paragraph 1). the argument is not persuasive for the same reasons shown above. The Chase reference does support the motivation statement, specifically in column 10, lines 40-44 "the response at step 400 prefereably is to purge the affected directory entry, so that there is no longer an entry indicating that that particular station 12 has the particular object."

However, even if motivation had not been specifically shown in the Chase reference, in response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion or motivation to do so found in either the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). Please note that if the motivation is stated as generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, this is not Official Notice and no reference is required to show the motivation.

Finally, the applicant argues "The examiner has... proof is requested" (page 11, paragraph 2-3). The argument is not persuasive for the same reasons shown in the preceding two paragraphs.

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986)